NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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ON SAVING AND MAKING THE MOST OF MANURE.—BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 282.)

ON COMPOSTS.

It was well observed by an English writer, that "the common way of spreading unmixed dung over land, be it arable, pasture or mowing, can by no means answer the end; for the fertilizing particles of dung being of a volatile nature, are readily exhausted by the action of the sun and air. Most people think if they have dung enough, all is well, and vegetation cannot fail of going on. This is especially the case in the repairing of worn out grounds. But with this we can by no means agree. *Dung ought to be considered no more than a good ingredient to mix with earth and other sorts of compost.*" Indeed we have heard it asserted by an experienced agriculturist that he actually nearly destroyed his grass in a mowing lot by spreading on the soil in the spring a quantity of fresh dung taken from his pig-stye. "The dung," he said, "was of too hot a nature, and caused the turf to be so scorched by the sun that the grass was burnt up." It is true that fresh animal dung, applied to plough-land, does not often produce so bad an effect. But the manure in this case, by mixing with the soil, forms a sort of compost, and the dung is diluted with earth. Still we hear farmers complain, in dry seasons, that their dung does more harm than good, by increasing the effects of the drought. But if it were well mixed before it was applied to the soil, with two or three times its bulk of earth, it would preserve against the drought instead of increasing it. A plant will no better grow on a muck-heap than on a sand-heap, and in some cases pure sand would be a better application to increase the fertility of a soil than unmixed dung.

We have seen many directions for making composts, but have no recollection of any thing more perspicuous, and at the same time more comprehensive, than the following from Sir John Sinclair's Code of Agriculture.

"The utility of composts has been proved by the experience of numbers, in various districts. The subject may be considered under the following heads: 1. The materials used; 2d. The soils or crops to which it should be applied; and, 3. The effects produced.

"1. *Materials.*—Unslacked lime, and earth of different sorts, are the substances used. Quick lime is the proper stimulus for bringing the powers of a compost into action; operating upon a heap of earth in some degree as yeast does upon a quantity of flour or meal. Enough ought to be applied to excite a species of fermentation in the heap, and to neutralize any pernicious mineral substances which may exist in it.

"The formation and conveyance of compost being attended with much expense, where circumstances will admit of it, horses, instead of manual labor, ought to be employed in the process of preparation, and the compost should be prepared in the field to which it is afterwards to be applied.

"It has been ascertained by a number of experiments, that two bushels of unslacked lime are sufficient for each cubic yard of a medium quality, and as 80 cubic yards of earth are sufficient to manure an acre, 160 bushels of unslacked lime is the quantity required.* To obtain this quantity of earth it is the practice of some farmers to plough the head ridges of both ends of the field, ten inches deep, and to collect one half of this, which can often be spared without any loss, as the head ridges are generally too high, in consequence of the earth accumulated in the course of years, from the plough being cleared every time it turns. It has been calculated that where a hedge ridge is eighteen feet broad, 72 feet of it in length, ploughed ten inches deep, will produce 40 cubic yards of earth, and consequently the two head ridges will produce 80 cubic yards of compost for the field to be manured.

"Composts are frequently made of various materials, as several sorts of earth, lime, old mortar and plaster, green vegetables before they run to seed, tanner's bark, sawdust, soap ashes, dung, &c. It is recommended that instead of being laid in regular layers, they should be mixed as much as possible in forming the heap. A fermentation is soon excited, and the oftener the heap is turned so much the more will fermentation be promoted.†

2. "Composts are peculiarly well calculated for grass-lands, and ought to supersede the offensive and wasteful practice of laying putrescent matter on the surface of the soil, by which a very large proportion of its most valuable component parts is lost in the atmosphere.—They are likewise of great use to moorish lands, augmenting their staple, and adding to them a number of valuable and enriching substances. In regard to sandy or clayey soils, composts, principally consisting of articles different from their general nature respectively, will improve their texture and convert them into loams.

3. "The effects of composts are highly satisfactory. In regard to grass-lands experience has shown that they at once improve their quality, and check, for years, the progress of moss, or even unprofitable grasses. In thin moorish soils, composts, properly and repeatedly applied, alter the nature of the soil; it becomes more fertile, retains its moisture better, and does not suffer by the summer's drought, which would otherwise burn up the crops.

"It is a circumstance not to be omitted, that lime will operate in compost, upon lands that have been exhausted by the over frequent or too abundant application of lime or marl, even where it had not succeeded when used by itself. This is a strong recommendation of such mixed manure, as land may thus be cultivated to advantage, that would otherwise remain unproductive."

A good compost may be made simply by a mixture of surface mould and barn yard dung, without any particular rules for the quantity of each. Sometimes two parts of dung are used for one of earth; sometimes they are mixed in equal quantities, and it is not uncommon to compound two parts of earth with one of dung.—The use of the earth is to imbibe the gas or effluvia arising from the dung, while it is decaying and putrescent. "The only error, into which the farmer can run, is to supply such an inconsiderable quantity of earth as will be incapable of imbibing the elastic and volatile particles, and thus by his own mismanagement occasions a waste of vegetable aliment. One cart load of soil to two of stable dung is the least proportion which he should ever attempt to combine, and perhaps if the two were mixed equally, he would be compensated for the additional labor and expense.

"The whole art of composting, is to arrange the materials in alternate layers,—to shake up the litter and dung with a hay fork that it may lie loosely,—to cover the top and the sides with earth, and to give it a sloping direction that it may cast off excessive moisture. Its height should never exceed four feet, or four and an half; and its breadth should be such that a man on either side may be enabled to fling the ingredients into the centre without trampling on the heap; for compression in all cases retards the putrefactive process. If the mass, after being compounded, is long in generating heat, urine, salt water, or even fresh water poured on the top slowly, that it may ooze downward, will bring it on with rapidity. On the other hand, should the process advance with too great violence, which can always be known by keeping a stick in the middle, and drawing it out occasionally for trial, the fermentation must be restrained by turning over the dung-hill, and mixing anew the ingredients. This will not only put a stop to the mischief, but facilitate a second fermentation; and as fresh particles of earth will be brought into contact with the decomposing matter, the whole will be enriched and impregnated with the fertilizing principles. These general views are applicable to every species of compost.

"Simple earth, although excellent for bottoming and strewing over the pit dug near the barn, is of all materials the most unprofitable in compost dung-hills. When free from all foreign mixture, it contains nothing on which the fermenting process can operate, it brings no

* Composts, however, may be made with less lime, or without any lime, as will appear hereafter. And when quick lime and dung are used, a layer of earth should be interposed between those two substances, for lime, if mixed with dung, in the first stage of its putrefaction corrodes and dissipates its effluvia, and your manure may thus be consumed with but little more advantage than if it were burnt with fire. It appears that lime is a useful material, if used with hog-yard and slaughter-yard manure. See the statement of Col. Valentine's mode of cultivating Indian corn, No. 22, page 176.

† It is doubted, however, whether there is much advantage to be derived from often stirring a compost heap. Every time it is turned over, a quantity of gas, which composes the essence of the manure, will escape. Mr. Bordley says, "often turning the compost may weaken it as a manure, and even check its fermenting." And Sir John Sinclair, himself, says (Code of Agriculture, pp. 196, 197,) "The old practice of *frequently* stirring, turning and mixing the dung, without in general even covering the heap with earth when it was turned, is now very properly laid aside."

addition to the mass of fertilizing matter. It is the recipient of the elementary principles, but contributes none of them itself; and as far, therefore, as its agency is concerned, it is unproductive and unprofitable. A matted sward thickly entangled with roots, or mud dragged from the bottom of ditches, and replete with aquatic plants, are clearly preferable on this account, that, besides bringing earth to the composition, they supply a large proportion of vegetable matter. Whenever the soil must be carted to the heap, it is better to lay out the expense in transporting these enriching materials, because they will not only equally absorb and retain the evaporating gases, but greatly augment the quantum of manure.*"

Mr. Arthur Young says, in substance, that the common way to make composts is to lay the several materials in layers one over the other, till a large heap is raised; and it is advised by some authors, and the practice of many farmers is to make these layers from six inches to a foot in thickness; but this he has found by experience to be wrong; for the fermentation raised in the compost is not strong enough to penetrate such thick layers, especially those of clay, or strong earth; for after the rest have sufficiently fermented, and the compost is turned, these layers rise almost as whole as when first laid, and must be broken by hand to mix them with the rest of the compost; whence arise two inconveniences, one an extraordinary expense, and the other twice or thrice turning is sometimes necessary to dissolve these large pieces; and as a new fermentation is excited every time the compost is turned, the strength of the manure is greatly wasted before it is laid upon the land, where it is then incapable of raising any considerable fermentation, which is, he thinks, one of the principal uses of manure.

* Letters of Agricola.

From the American Farmer.

FLAX DRESSING MACHINE.

To Wm. M. Barton, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I beg your acceptance of a sample of flax for the inspection of the "Valley Society of Virginia." The bleached sample is from flax that was water-rotted, the dew-rotting being found not to answer for that process. Of the dew rotted parcel, I must remark, that the quality of the flax is not considered to be the first—all of this year's crop being very inferior, and all of that which is dew-rotted, at any time, whatever the quality may have been previously, sustaining so much injury from the process as not to entitle it to first rate, however well cleaned it may be. I cannot, therefore, present this as very fine in quality, but beg your attention to the dressing of it. This was done by a machine of small dimensions, simple construction, and exceeding durability, invented by Mr. Rodman Goodsell, of Oneida county, New York. With this machine, driven by one horse, a man will break, hatchel, and dress, clean enough for the distaff, 100 lbs. per day—and with the same thresh 100 bushels of grain per day, the latter without one cent extra expense. As your county is celebrated for its wheat culture, Mr. Goodsell and myself have determined to send one of them to you in the course of a month. Should it arrive in time for your March meeting, please to do us the favor to call the attention of the gentlemen of the society to its performance, and drop me a line of the impression it produces. The price of each machine is $100—that is, we furnish the machine and give the right to use it for that price, the purchaser paying, of couase, the expenses attending the erection of the same, together with such incidental charges as may attend its transportation from the place where it may be manufactured.

I am, with great respect,
Your obed't humble serv't,
SAMUEL SWARTWOUT.

New York, 6th Feb. 1823.

The Flax Machine may be driven either by water or horse power.

One horse is sufficient to turn one or more of these cylinders. The cylinder for dressing or threshing requires to be driven at the rate of about 160 or 170 revolutions in a minute. Any millwright will make the calculations for the size of the large wheel, when intended for water power. For horse power, our large horizontal wheel attached to the horse shaft, is 12 feet diameter—around this we put a strap, 5 or 6 inches broad, of harness leather—this strap runs round the shaft or axis of the second large wheel, upon a whirl 18 inches diameter. There is a wheel for a strap or band upon one end of this axis 6 feet diameter, over which another strap of the same breadth and thickness, as that which runs over the large wheel, descending into the room below, and is attached to and runs over a small whirl fixed upon the axis of the cylinder. This latter whirl is 8 inches diameter. The above calculations are made upon the supposition that the horse walks three times round his path in a minute—the diameter of his walk being 24 feet.

From the National Gazette.

Messrs. Editors,—A paragraph in your Gazette of Saturday, on the subject of Bees, induces me to mention, that an easier method of gathering the honey than in India, and a more merciful one than what is generally pursued in this country, is practised in Germany. There, this interesting little insect is cultivated to great extent, frequently as an amusement, and very commonly as a source of revenue. Many treatises have been written on their singular nature, domestic arrangements and the best mode of rearing them. Perhaps I put some of your readers in mind of the renowned Baron Munchausen, when I state that in some parts of Germany they are regularly taken to pasture! yet such is the fact. I have seen on the great heath of Luneburg in the Hanoverian dominions, hundreds of Hives that were carried there from distant places in the spring of the year, for the bees to pasture on the heath flowers; herdsmen attended them; and in the autumn they are taken home again.

The mode of securing the honey is this, early in the fall the Bee-father (as the person who cultivates Bees is called) protects himself with gloves and a kind of cap long enough to hang over his neck and shoulders, and which has a wire mask—and in dark rainy weather, or early in the morning or late in the evening, when all the Bees are at home, he turns the hive upside down—a match made of dry herbs, such as rue wrapped in tow and linen, which burns without flame and makes a great smoke, is lighted and the smoke blown upon the hive, which drives the bees to the lower part of the hive, and gives him an opportunity of taking what quantity of honey he thinks they can spare, leaving a sufficiency for winter provision. Should it happen that the Bee-father takes too large a tribute, or that an early winter prevents the Bees from replenishing their stock as expected—they then are regularly fed with a composition consisting of sugar, honey, wine and water, boiled together, which is put in a saucer under the hive.

Your's, A GERMAN.

Curious method employed in France of protecting Trees from injury by the Spring Frosts.

It is stated in the Memoirs of the Royal Society of Agriculture at Paris, that, from repeated experiments, frost, like the electric fluid, may be drawn off from the atmosphere, and have its influence diverted so as to guard any particular object from its most pernicious effects. An application of this principle is therein directed to preserve from injury the tender blossoms of fruit trees which are so often cut off by spring frosts. Intertwine a thick hempen rope [probably straw or flax would do as well] among the branches of a fruit tree in blossom, and let the end of it be suspended so as to terminate in a pail of water at the bottom of the tree; should a slight frost take place during the night, the tree will not be in the least degree affected, while the surface of the water in which the rope is, will be covered with a coat of ice of more or less thickness, though water placed in another pail by the side of it will not frequently, where the frost is slight, have any on it.

BREWING.

Niceties in Malting, the observance of which will increase the profits of the Malster near ten per cent.

In malting barley, the water should be changed oftenest in spring and autumn, when the weather is warm: if barley is left to steep too long at these seasons in the same water, the water will grow slimy, and sometimes sour: the malster should therefore watch the change of the water, and when he finds it smooth or oily to the touch, or inclining to smell or taste sour, it must be changed immediately.

The common method of changing it, is first to draw off that in which the barley was steeping, and then by pumping or pails full, fill the cistern again: but this is a bad way, for when the water is drawn off the barley lies closer, and is apt to heat, which causes great damage. It is therefore recommended to get a hogshead of water in readiness near the cistern, which should be thrown on the barley the instant the first water is drawn off; and as a hogshead of water is sufficient to wet eight bushels of barley, as many hogsheads, save one, should be afterwards added, as the cistern will wet.

River water is the best, and hard spring water is the worst: in general the water that soonest lathers should be preferred.

A thin-skinned fine-coated barley is the best for making malt; it need not be very full-bodied, but should be quite ripe.

Barley that has grown on land highly manured is not so good as that produced on a land moderately rich without manure; and if the

soil is very luxuriant, either by nature or art, the barley will not be fit for the malster.

It is a good practice to give malt as much drying as possible on the floor; it does not shrink so much as on the kiln, and acquires no foreign taste; when it comes to the kiln, the fire in the furnace should be moderate but equal.

Brown malt, used in the same proportion as pale, will not make the strongest beer; but the pale malts that are slack dried, make a raw unwholesome liquor that will not keep.

Malsters should never buy barley grown on various soils, or even different fields, because the kernels will spire at different times; they should therefore never buy tythe barley. A malster having bought one hundred quarters of tythe barley, without knowing it, soon discovered it in the malting, and sold it to a hog-feeder for eight-pence a quarter less than he gave, as the least loss he should incur by his bargain.

To discover whether malt has been made of mixed or unripe barley, throw a couple of handfuls of it into a bowl of water; stir it gently, and the grains that have not been malted will sink, the half-malted grains will have one end sunk, and so swim in a perpendicular position, and those that are perfectly malted will swim. The best barley will not malt equally well at all times. As soon as housed, before it is in sweat, and after the sweating is over, it will malt well, but not while it is in sweat.

Barley that has been got in early in a very dry season malts but indifferently; but if the same barley is left abroad till rain falls on it to loosen the husks from the kernel, it will malt well, and yield a large increase.

Method of extracting the virtue of Hops in Brewing.

The usual method is to put in hops without any prepartion into the strong beer or ale wort; the consequence is, the richer and better the wort is, the less it will partake of the essence of the hops. The rich fat wort sheathes up the pores of the hop, and, as it were, embalms the leaves, so that the beer or ale wort can extract scarcely any part of the necessary quality of the hop; but when it is put into the small beer wort, a fluid of a more thin nature, there the pores are unsheathed, and the small beer is rendered too bitter; therefore the hops, before they are put into the strong drink, should be previously soaked in a pail of hot water.

To confirm the truth of this observation, take a quarter of an ounce of the best green tea, and instead of pouring on it simple boiling water, let the water have the same quantity of sugar boiled in it that would be necessary to sweeten so much tea when made, and you will find that the sweetness of the water will prevent its extracting the grateful bitter of the tea.

Cheap and easy Method of Brewing.

One bushel of malt, and three quarters of a pound of hops will, on an average, brew twenty gallons of good beer.

For this quantity of malt, boil twenty-four gallons of water; and having dashed it in the copper with cold water to stop the boiling, steep the malt (properly covered up) for three hours; then tie up the hops in a hair cloth, and boil malt, hops, and wort, all together, for three quarters of an hour, which will reduce it to about twenty gallons. Strain it off, and set it to work when luke-warm.

In large brewings this process perhaps would not answer, but in small ones, where the waste is not so great, and where the malt can be boiled, the essence is sure to be extracted.

Best method of making Sage Cheese.

Take the tops of young red sage, and having pressed the juice from them by beating in a mortar, do the same with the leaves of spinach and then mix the two juices together. After putting the rennet to the milk, pour in some of this juice, regulating the quantity by the degree of color and taste it is intended to give to the cheese. As the curd appears break it gently, and in an equal manner; then, emptying it into the cheese-vat, let it be a little pressed, in order to make it eat mellow. Having stood for about seven hours, salt and turn it daily for four or five weeks, when it will be fit to eat. The spinach, besides improving the flavor and correcting the bitterness of the sage, will give it a much finer color than can be obtained from sage alone.

Easy method of restoring and rendering legible, damaged Parchment Deeds, &c.

The following mixture, it is asserted, will make writing which has been obliterated, faded, or sunk, either on paper or parchment, immediately legible. Bruise two or three nut-galls, infuse them in half a pint of white wine, and let the bottle stand for two days in the sun or any other equally warm situation; then wash that part of the parchment or paper which is wanted to have the writing recovered, by means of a sponge or soft brush dipped in the vinous infusion; and the purpose will be immediately answered, if it be sufficiently strong. Should that not happen, its powers must be increased by an additional quantity of galls; and, perhaps, in some instances, stronger heat, and even stronger wine, may also be necessary.

MEDICAL INTELLIGENCER.

The first No. of a weekly paper, called the "Boston Medical Intelligencer," was published on the 30th ult. by Mr. R. M. Peck. It is edited by J. V. C. Smith, M. D. Lecturer on Anatomy at the Berkshire Medical Institution. It is stated in the Publisher's advertisement that "It is the object of this paper to give opportunity of communicating, without delay, histories of recent cases, developing the character of prevailing diseases; to furnish seasonable information on subjects which regard public health; and to present the reader with a variety of miscellaneous matter on subjects relating to medicine, that many times is withheld from the public in general in consequence of the scarcity of the works from which they are obtained."

The following extract from the paper which is the subject of this notice, shows the evil consequences of burying the dead in the midst of populous cities; a custom which we are sorry to see retained with so much pertinacity by certain rulers and elders thereof. This method of poisoning the living, in order to shew our affection for the dead, is carrying our veneration for the tombs of our ancestors to an extreme which nothing but superstition can sanction.

SEPULTURE.

At *Sauliou*, Burgundy, a mild catarrhal fever was epidemic. A very corpulent body was buried in the Church of St. Saturnin. Twenty-three days after, a pit was opened by the side of that, in which was the corpulent body, to bury a woman who died in child-bed, under this fever. A most fetid odour immediately filled the church, and affected all who entered. In putting the woman's coffin into the pit, some sanies issued—its odour strongly affected the assistants. Of one hundred and seventy people who entered the church, from the opening of the pit till the burial, one hundred and forty-nine were attacked with a putrid malignant fever, somewhat resembling the epidemic. Its nature and intensity left no doubt it owed its malignity to the infection of the church.

A malignant epidemic fever, caused by removal of the earth of the cemetery of St. Peter's Church, also shows the danger of burials in churches and populous places. At *Auvergne*, an old cemetery was dug over to embellish the town: soon after, an epidemic appeared which carried off a great many people, particularly the poor, and in the neighborhood of the cemetery. Six years after a like cause produced an epidemic in *Ambert*, in Auvergne.

The body of a very fat person was buried under a foot of earth and eight inches of stone: the abundant vapours from it made it necessary to dig it up. Three diggers undertook it—two of them were attacked with violent vomiting, and left the work: the third determined to finish it, and died in ten days after.

The Curate of *Arna-le-Duc*, Normandy, after having breathed the infected air from the body he was burying, had a putrid disease, which reduced him to the last extremity.

The lord of a village, two leagues from Nantz, died. To place his coffin according to his friend's wishes, it was necessary to remove several coffins, among which was that of his relation. A most fetid odour spread itself in the church. Fifteen of the visitants died shortly after: the four persons who removed the coffins, died first: six curates, present at the ceremony, hardly escaped death.

The water of the wells below the cemetery of St. Louis, at Versailles, could not be used on account of its fetid mass.

At Lectoure, 160 miles S. W. from Paris, the opening of a body was followed by an epidemic.

In digging vaults in the church of St. Eustache, Paris, it was necssary to move some bodies, and to put others in a vault which had been a long time shut. Children who went to catechism in the church, and many adults, were seized with difficulty of respiration, irregularities of pulse, some of them with convulsions of the limbs.

From 1776, burials in towns and churches, is forbidden in France. In 1810, an Archbishop of Aix in vain solicited of the government the favor to be buried in his cathedral.

The following passage is taken from Campbell's Lectures on Poetry, published in the New Monthly Magazine:

"Hesiod summarily explains the origin of evil, by throwing all the blame of it on the weak sex. Superstition has seldom exhibited man in a more ignoble light, than as the author of this fiction—a wretched being, attempting to wreak his discontentment with life, on the character of a timid helpmate dependent on him, more alive to suffering, and doomed to suffer more, than himself."

From the last Pamphlet published by the Essex Agricultural Society.

COL. PUTNAM'S FARM.

Col. Jesse Putnam's farm is situated in the North Parish in Danvers, about six miles from Salem. It contains about 114 acres; to wit—44 of tillage—40 of pasture—and 18 of wet or low-ground meadow. His wood land is not in Danvers. Most of his tillage land is covered with orchards of apple trees; of which about 1200 are large enough to bear fruit; and 400 have been planted, or grafted, from two to six years. He raises his own trees in nurseries; which he renews from time to time, to supply his own wants. He considers the spring the best time for transplanting trees. In this operation he digs the holes four or five feet in diameter, and two feet deep; into which, in planting the tree, he introduces rich soil, that the tree may sooner recover from the check it receives in the transplanting.* By giving such dimensions to the holes, the roots may be regularly spread out in every direction, without being crowded. He disapproves of making nurseries in very rich soils; because they will generally be transplanted to poorer soils, and so be sensibly and injuriously checked in their first growth. He thinks it better to transplant from a poor to a rich soil, than from a rich to a poor one. Most of his trees are grafted with winter fruit. In selecting his fruits, he is careful to choose the kinds that are good bearers, as well as of good qualities; grafting over again, with other fruits, such trees as are not sufficiently productive. Col. Putnam has found it beneficial to young trees, to wash them in the spring with a composition of lime, clay, fresh cow dung and water; as it removes the moss, destroys the insects that find harbours in the rough bark, and gives a smooth, vigorous and lively appearance to the trees. He has found it serviceable to vary the manures applied to his trees, according to the nature of the soil. He has frequently sown barley, or other grain, around them, and when 18 or 20 inches high, dug it in. This he has thought one of the best modes of manuring them; and (as well as every other way of manuring) should extend to three or four feet from the tree, all round; continuing this practice at least until the trees have attained a good size, and are in a good thriving and bearing state.

For several years past, he has annually broken up three or four acres of his pasture land, where principally covered with small bushes and moss, and planted the same with potatoes or corn; and when laid down to grass found himself amply compensated.

It has been his practice to plough, in the warm weather in August, the land intended to be planted the ensuing spring; at which time it is cross-ploughed. By ploughing when the earth is warm, he says the sod is better rotted, and more easily rendered fit for tillage crops. Ploughing late in autumn he thinks not advantageous. Thus cultivated one or two years, the land will be in a good condition for English grain and grass. The same land will need to be broken up again, as often as once in six or seven years.

"The raising and curing English hay (he remarks) occupies a large portion of our time; and rewards our labor as well as any thing that is done on the farm: and the object of cultivating other crops is, in a good degree, to prepare the land for this most important crop.

The produce of his farm, in 1821 and 1822, as near as he could estimate the same, he states as follows:

	1821.	1822.
English Hay	24 tons	30 tons.
Oats for fodder	3 do.	4 do.
[Wet] Meadow Hay	8 do.	7 do.
Barley for fodder	0 do.	3 do.
Indian Corn	70 bush.	150 bush.
Potatoes	300 do.	300 do.
Barley	70 do.	cut for fodder.
Onions	0 do.	150 bushels.
Carrots	40 do.	90 do.
Turnips	20 do.	150 do.
Cabbages	10 doz.	30 doz.
White Beans	2 bush.	7 bush.
Green Peas for market	4 do.	50 do.
Summer Apples	130 do.	150 do.
Winter Apples	600 do.	600 do.
Pork	2000 lbs.	2000 lbs.
Pumpkins	2 tons.	4 tons.

He kept no particular account of his dairy; but his cows, six in number, had done well.

Col. Putnam's mode of making manure, he states as follows:

"In the autumn I clear the barn yard, and carry the manure into large and compact heaps, in the fields where it is intended to be used. The yard is then covered with turf, loam, or pond mud, and such other mateials as are found on the farm, suited to making manure. These, together with the droppings of the cattle in the winter and summer, and the relics of their fodder, are mixed together in the course of the summer, and made into fine manure. This I use principally on my grass land; spreading it from the cart, after the grass is grown several inches.

"I have a cellar under my barn, in which the winter dung and urine of the cattle are collected. By mixing with these, in the cellar, meadow turf (or sod) coarse hay and corn stalks, the quantity is much increased. I also carry large quantities of materials to my hog pen, which is so situated as to be kept moist; and from the industry of the swine in preparing this manure for the field, I find more benefit from them than in any other way."

His usual stock consists of six oxen, eight cows, one bull, two horses, and several extra cattle to be sold in the spring, and from six to twenty swine.

Col. Putnam closes his statement as follows:

"Some of my [wet] meadows have been converted into excellent English mowing grounds, by carrying about six inches of gravel on to them in the winter. In the first place I divide a meadow into lots about three rods wide, by ditches—turning the turf bottom upwards—and taking care to have the middle of the lots the highest, so that they may be a little sloping towards the ditches. Plough the turf and gravel together, in the spring, and plant it one season with potatoes: the crop will be as good as in common fields. Then carry on one or two inches of top soil, and a good coating of manure; and from land thus prepared, I have obtained my largest and best crops of English hay."

* In planting trees, the roots should be covered with earth at no greater depth than before their removal.

From the Morristown Palladium.

Observing that a premium is offered by the Agricultural Society, for the greatest quantity of butter from three cows, I shall throw together a few unconnected observations, for the benefit of those who may be inclined to enter into the contest.

Although we all know what a good cow is, yet, for form's sake, it will be best to begin by describing the chief points to be attended to. She should have horns wide apart and smooth, thin head and neck, large dewlap, full breast, broad back, large but not fleshy udder, long large teats, broad and fleshy buttocks, long tail and pliable. Good milkers are not very apt to grow fat, as the food runs to milk.

The size of the cows, and indeed of all horned cattle, should be proportioned to the fertility of the ground; large for rich, small for poor; for on short pasture, a large beast will have no time to rest and ruminate. It has been said, that the longer any land has lain to grass, the better, and the more is the butter it will yield; while the curdy substance of which cheese is formed, abounds more in clover, and new or cold and moist pastures.

I must complain that the anxiety of our house wives to make butter, injures the calves, which are killed so young that their meat resembles fish rather than flesh. This might very easily be prevented, and the animals suffered to live a month longer without stopping the churn.—After the first week let the calf be fed with skimmed milk, thickened with two or three handfuls of Indian meal, daily, and give it twice every day two balls as large as a hen's egg, made of Indian meal, one egg, and a little flaxseed oil. An experiment was made of two calves, the one was permitted to suck thrice a day, the other treated as above, and at the end of a month the last was the largest and the best. Attention to this method would not only improve our veal, but increase our butter. Calves fatten best in the dark, because light is an excitement which renders them restless.

The practice of milking thrice a day, especially when cows are in good pasture, is recommended; each milking will give almost as much as if only done twice, for, when the udder is full, the milk begins to be absorbed into the body of the animal. This practice will be found not only to increase the quantity of manure, but of milk.

Milk should be poured into pans as soon as possible, and if carried far, or much shook, never gives abundant or good cream.

In order to find the richness of the milk of your different cows, pour the first of the milking of each into glass tumblers, and when the cream has risen, you can easily see which bears the thickest coat. Winter's milk, although less abundant, will be found to be richer than summer's.

Milk gradually increases in richness, from the first drop down to the very last. Take a tumbler full of the first, and another of the last; you will find that the first yields not one tenth part as much cream as the last; and the difference of its quality is as great as that of its quantity. She who by careless milking, leaves half a pint in reality, looses not only as much cream as the first five pints afford, but also all that part of the cream which gives richness and flavor to the butter, and dries up the cow into the bargain.

A milk pan should not be above three inches deep. The thickness and quality of cream is said to be much improved by pouring the new

milk into a pan just taken out of boiling water, and covering it with another of the same.

It is said that a table spoon full of powdered saltpetre, stirred, a few hours before churning, into as much cream as makes 12 lbs. of butter, will prevent the flavor of wild onion, and probably any other taste of foul pasture.

The cream that rises first makes the choicest butter; what comes afterwards is of an inferior quality. We may thus make two qualities of butter.

Butter cannot be made till the cream is somewhat sour; if you begin to churn before that time, half your labor is lost in souring it, which trouble a little vinegar, or one day's keeping will prevent.

The following receipt makes a sort of cream highly relished in every English farm house: Take common skimmed milk, beginning to sour, put it into a churn, and the churn into a barrel, which fill with hot water as high as the milk in the churn; cover all with a thick cloth, and let it stand six or eight hours. You will then find a thick sourish cream at top, which is esteemed a great delicacy when eaten with sugar. Underneath is a thin watery liquid which you separate from the cream as you please, but the best way is to draw it off by a spigot at the bottom of the churn. Nearly half the milk becomes cream, the goodness of which depends upon the sourness of the milk used, and the heat of the water in the barrel. For these no positive direction can be given, but a few trials will easily determine.

AGRESTIS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1823.

The Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

MAY.

PLANT MORE POTATOES.—Notwithstanding we are very friendly to Indian corn, as well as a variety of other crops which come into the customary rotations of our New England farmers, still we think the potatoe on the whole, the most valuable plant, which the bounty of Providence ever yielded to the necessities of man. In some situations, and on some accounts, we are inclined to the opinion that oats are a very proper crop to *precede* potatoes. A writer in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository (vol. v, p. 331, 332,) says, "It appears to us best, all things considered, that the first crop after turning over sward, should be oats. The reason why an oat crop should precede a potatoe crop is, that it not only pays well by its product for the year's labor, but chiefly because it enables the husbandman to deepen his ploughing, preparatory to the second year's series in the rotation." Mr. Henry Stevens, likewise, of Barnet, Vermont, who appears to be a very judicious and experienced cultivator, in a communication, published in our paper (No. 33, p. 258,) says, "I make oats, principally, and generally speaking, my first crop in the line of rotation of crops;" and it appears from the same valuable communication, that corn, potatoes or turnips were, generally, his second crop. Potatoes, however, will answer a very good purpose as a first crop after land is broken up.

We have already, in No. 36, p. 286, given pretty copious observations relative to planting potatoes; still, we believe something more may be profitably said on this subject. The land should be ploughed deep for this crop; because roots will commonly grow as low as the soil is stirred, and no deeper. And the more the ground is pulverized before planting the better the crop.

Perhaps green sward ground ought to be mentioned here as an exception. I have had the largest crops on such land even with one ploughing, and that just before planting. I account for it thus: Potatoes want air; such land affords it from the hollows under the furrows in no small quantity, both fixed and putrid, and in the greatest abundance towards the end of the summer, when they require the greatest quantity of nourishment. Those roots are accounted best for eating, which are raised without dung. I once had a middling crop, by putting a handful of old weather beaten salt hay in each hill. New land burnt, produces excellent roots, and a large crop, without any manure but what was made by the burning; sometimes not less than a peck in a hill.*

It is a fashionable, and we have reason to believe it to be a profitable mode of raising Indian corn and potatoes together in the same piece by planting rows or drills of each alternately. The advantages of this mode of culture are said to be these. Indian corn, in order to afford the greatest quantity of ears, requires to stand more widely separated, than it is when grown in the usual way; while, at the same time, other plants of smaller growth may be raised in the intervals, without essentially injuring the growth of the corn. In this way, we are told, that nearly one fourth additional product may be obtained.

We should, undoubtedly, be ridiculed if we were to direct to *soak* potatoes in water before planting them. We shall, therefore, give no such directions, but merely state a fact. A person told us he planted some potatoes which had been accidentally water-soaked by water running into his cellar early in the spring. He could not say how long they were immersed in water, but he said they were not fit for eating, and he apprehended that the vegetative principle was destroyed. He planted them, however, together with some of the same kind, from the same heap, which had remained above water, and marked the hills where the soaked potatoes had been planted. The soil was dry, and the season, which followed, uncommonly so. The potatoes which had lain in the water flourished much better and produced much more abundantly than those which had remained dry. This accidental discovery, may, perhaps furnish a hint leading to a useful result. We would, at least, recommend to wet seed potatoes, intended for a dry soil, and then to roll them in plaister immediately before planting.

There have been many complaints that the best kinds of potatoes degenerate by being planted many years in succession, and it becomes necessary to seek new varieties. These may be obtained from seeds, but it is a troublesome process, and we believe, not always successful. We are assured by a practical farmer, that by selecting the largest and finest potatoes for seed, for a series of years, he found the kind to *improve* under cultivation. Here then is an important fact to corroborate what is stated in N. E. Farmer, p. 286, recommending the best and largest potatoes for seed.

* Deane's N. E. Farmer, Art. Potatoe.

Mr. Bordley says, "if maize [Indian corn] is 4 feet apart in the rows, and the interval ground between the rows 7 feet, the clusters or hills of maize are 1550, say 1500 on an acre. Between the hills of maize, in the rows, may grow cabbages or potatoes. One cabbage in that space; or two hills of potatoes, a foot apart. Along the intervals turnips 10 or 12 inches apart; or ruta baga the same distance, sown in May between the slope or space instead of cabbages." The intervals themselves may be sowed with turnips or ruta baga after the last hoeing of the corn, at any time previous to about the first of August.

A writer for the Bath Society papers, vol. iii, page 106, says, "The potatoe sets should be cut a week before planting, with one or two eyes to each, and the pieces not very small; two bushels to an acre of unslacked lime should be sown over the surface of the land as soon as planted, which will effectually prevent the attacks of the grub." Another writer in the same collection, vol. vi, p. 346, says, "Lime, marle, chalk, soaper's ashes and rags, do but little good; and in some instances do harm." We have no doubt but quick or caustic lime, put into the hill at the time of planting, or in any way coming in contact either with the seed potatoes or the growing plants, will corrode and injure them. But if applied to the top of the soil at the time of planting the potatoes, it will become so mild or effete as to do no injury to plants, but in many cases produce a great benefit as well to the soil as to crop. And if quick lime effects nothing more than the destruction of insects, its application is highly expedient. Some other writers recommend lime as a manure for potatoes on cold moorish soils. We think it worth the trial, with the precautions mentioned above.

Another British writer advises to cut large potatoes, when planted, into slips of about two ounces in weight each, and says that "large potatoes planted whole at any distance, and whole potatoes or pieces at a nearer distance than twelve inches in the row, send forth so many stems, that like cattle on over-stocked pastures, they starve each other, and the produce is dwarfish. Shoots, small pieces, and potatoes confined to one stem, or a very few, resemble cattle upon pasture not nearly stocked; which therefore, cannot make proper returns to the owner." He likewise asserts that "an acre of *very* large potatoes would require a quantity of seed so great as to deter any person from planting them; nor is it likely, that the productiveness of potatoes will continue to increase with their size. There is certainly a *maximum* and *minimum*, a *ne plus ultra* in the quantity of potatoe seed, as well as in every thing else. The middle sized of the human species, as well as the different species of other animals, are the best calculated to undergo labor and fatigue; they are, therefore, more perfect in their kind, and consequently fitter to answer all the purposes of their creation. May we not argue from analogy, that potatoes of a moderate size are the most perfect in their kind, and consequently the best fitted to send forth those vigorous shoots, which ensure a healthy progeny? This reasoning, he says, is confirmed by a great number of experiments made with whole potatoes, cut potatoes, and large and small potatoes." We do not wish to be responsible for the correct-

ness of this theory, but submit it to the consideration of our readers.

Field Culture of Parsnips.—"The best soil for parsnips is a rich deep loam; next to this is sand, or they will thrive well in a black, gritty soil; but will never pay for cultivating in gravel or clay soils; and they always are the largest where the earth is deepest. Dry, light land is suitable for them, but wet, stiff or hide bound land is destructive. If the soil be proper they do not require much manure. The writer hath obtained a very good crop for three successive years, from the same land, without using any; but then he laid at the rate of forty cart loads of sand per acre upon a very stiff loam, and ploughed it in, he found it answer very well, from which he concludes that a mixture of soils may be proper for this root.

"It is most advisable to sow the seeds in drills at about 18 inches distant from each other, that the plants may be more conveniently hand or horse hoed; and they will be more luxuriant if hoed a second time and are carefully earthed so as not to cover the leaves."*

Parsnips are said to be a very valuable food for neat cattle, particularly for milch cows, which give milk in greater quantity and of a better quality when fed on parsnips than when supplied with almost any other food. They may be left in the ground through the winter, and are of great use for feeding cattle and swine in the spring before grass is grown, and may be boiled or steamed, tops as well as bottoms, for feeding hogs, till early potatoes are ripe enough to dig.

Forcing young Fruit Trees to bear.—Young trees may be made to show specimens of their fruit, sooner than they otherwise would, by making a cut in the bark a quarter of an inch wide, round the branch or bough which you wish to compel to bear fruit. The branch, however, is always injured, and sometimes destroyed, by this process. The best and safest way to effect the early exhibition of fruit in young trees or barren boughs, is to tie wires or strings about them tight enough to impede, in some degree, the circulation of the sap. This is less likely to injure the tree or branch than cutting off the bark, and is said to be equally effectual in causing the production of fruit.

* Bath Society papers, vol. iv, p. 252.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser recommends the planting of sunflower seeds, believing the leaves of these plants, which grow very large, have the property of absorbing the *miasma* or bad air in the atmosphere, and consequently purifying the air.

Vermont Copperas.—Dr. John Lock has given to the public a description of the Copperas mines and manufactory at Stafford, Vt. from which it appears that four men had manufactured one hundred tons of copperas in a year, besides carrying on the business of a small farm.

Glue.—An ingenious cabinet maker (says a late London paper) has, from long experience, proved that glue made from India rubber, is very superior to the common manufactured kind of that article, when used as a cement for furniture, and never gives way or loosens in the joints, which is too often the case with the glue made from animal paste.

PATERSON MANUFACTORIES.

Rejoicing in every circumstance which has a tendency to render our country independent of the rest of the world, and to develope its enterprise, ingenuity, wealth and resources, we cannot but hail with delight such intelligence as the following, let it come from what quarter it may; but we must, in candor, confess we enjoy it with peculiar zest when it relates to a portion of our native state, to whose prosperity and honor we are, from affection and gratitude, most heartily devoted. But to the information:

The "Voice of Passaic," published at Paterson, (New Jersey,) enumerates the following manufacturing establishments in that town:

Ten cotton factories, having now in operation twenty thousand spindles.

New factories erected, which, in about three months, will put in motion about twenty thousand spindles more.

Making 40,000 spindles employed in spinning cotton.

Three extensive woolen factories.

Two large duck factories, supplying in a great measure, our navy with canvass, and working up more than a ton of flax per day.

Three manufactories of machinery, one of which is stated to be the most extensive and complete in the United States.

Three very extensive bleach greens.

Two brass and iron founderies.

Besides paper, grist, saw, rolling, and slitting mills, &c. &c.

With the great natural advantages which Paterson possesses, and the prospect it has of deriving, at no very distant day, immense benefits from the contemplated canal from the Delaware to the Hudson, we may venture to predict that it will soon attain to a degree of usefulness and importance of which every Jerseyman may well be proud.—*True American.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Corinthian, in 35 days from Liverpool, has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to the 22d, and Liverpool to the 25th of March, inclusive. The following summary of their contents is from the New York Daily Advertiser:

The most important intelligence brought by this vessel is, that hostilities had not commenced between France and Spain. There appears to have been the same show of preparation, the same engagedness to begin the war at some time or other, but no beginning. The French army had not, at the latest advices, entered Spain. By an article in the Courier of the 22d, taken from a Bayonne paper of the 15th of March, it is said, "Almost the whole of the Duke of Angouleme's establishment is here, and his Royal Highness is expected before the end of the month." On the evening of the 19th of March, Lord Liverpool, in answer to an inquiry by the Marquis of Lansdown, said, "that the hopes which he in common with other persons entertained with regard to the maintenance of peace, had considerably abated; but it was not stated, neither could it be so stated consistently with truth and fact that all hopes were extinguished." Mr. Canning had previously said in the House of Commons, "that the hope of avoiding war, which his Majesty's government had previously cherished, was, if not totally extinguished, at least very remote, and receding fast from view." The editor of the Courier adds—"It is remarkable that Lord Liverpool did not say a word respecting the possibility of this country's keeping out of the contest."

It appears by the accounts, that there is much of the bustle of preparation in France, which certainly, under different circumstances, would satisfy any body that war was inevitable. Such would seem to be the probability; but it is equally certain that matters are managed differently in Europe from what they were formerly. Bonaparte's mode of proceeding was to march directly to his object; if necessary to save time he traversed a neutral country without ceremony, and made his declaration of war by striking a decisive blow in the heart of his enemy's country. The latest fashion is more slow and solemn—much parade is exhibited, much talk had, and a great display made of arming, collecting and organizing armies, and in some instances, after having marched and threatened and bullied, affairs have been hushed, and every thing blown over without a battle or even a skirmish. We are influenced more by the declarations of the British ministers, than by the appearances observable in France.

A decree passed the Spanish Cortes on the 5th of March, directing the government to interdict all commercial intercourse with Spanish ports to the Powers who had withdrawn their ministers from Madrid.—These orders have been received at Cuba, where French, Austrian, Russian and Prussian vessels are forbidden admission.

From France.—French papers have been received in New York as late as the 24th March. Great activity appears to prevail in the movements of armies towards the Spanish frontier.

The army of the faith, assembled in France and on the borders, amounts to 32,000 men. Preparations were making at Perpignan on the 22d, for the reception of the Duke D'Angouleme. It would appear from this movement that the Duke contemplated superintending the entrance of the French army from the Pyrenees, and subsequently would move to Bayonne, which is at a considerable distance, to witness the march of the other division. The Duke was preceded by Marshal Moncey. The army of the faith is paid and fed by the French; and it is evident that more is calculated upon the effect of gold than from the force of arms.

Nothing of importance was transacted in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 22d. The opposition benches were empty.

Accounts from Vienna mention that Austria will maintain a strict neutrality, and this report has produced a considerable rise in their funds.

The factious bands of Navarre, to the number of 1000 men, forming three battalions, entered France by the mountains, about St. Jean Pied de Port, on the 11th, 12th and 14th. Charles O'Donnel has gone to supply them with arms, &c. The inhabitants had refused to give them quarter in their houses, which has caused some disturbance.

The Portuguese army is in full march for the frontiers, which they will pass the same time the French army crosses the Pyrenees.

Late accounts from Constantinople continue the assurances of peace with Russia, and that the commercial relations with that country were about to be restored.

From Portugal.—Letters from Lisbon to Feb. 22d, mention that a great scarcity of grain was experienced in Portugal, and that the ports were open for the admission of Indian corn, rye and barley; and it was expected would be for wheat.

Important from Mexico.—Papers have been received at New York, containing intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 8th of April. By this it appears that Iturbide is deposed, and a change has taken place in the dynasty of Mexico. Only 700 troops remained faithful to Iturbide, who had not only abdicated, but, contrary to the advice of his officers, had thrown himself on the mercy and generosity of the Congress. He was taken into custody, but remained at his seat near Mexico, under charge of General Bravo. He requested permission to retire to a foreign country, but was not allowed that privilege. It is thought that he will either lose his head or be doomed to imprisonment for life. The Congress of Mexico have named three individuals to assume the executive power.

Longevity of the Orange Tree.—There is an Orange tree still living and vigorous, in the orangery at Versailles, which is well ascertained to be 400 years old. It is called the Bourbon, having belonged to the celebrated constable of that name, in the beginning of the 14th century, and was confiscated to the crown in 1522, at which time it was 100 years old.

☞ *Twelve days later from London.*

The Ship Monroe arrived below New York on Monday evening last, in 28 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 4th of April.

A Postscript to the Mercantile Advertiser of Tuesday, dated 3 o'clock, A. M. contains the following:

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Sun Office, London, April 3. Second Edition.

Government have received the DECLARATION OF WAR BY FRANCE AGAINST SPAIN, as well as the Manifesto of the French Government on its armies entering Spain. How far Ministers may think proper to give publicity to these documents we cannot pretend to judge.

The Liverpool papers of the 5th appear to doubt the above intelligence, and state that no other London paper than the Sun published it.

The previous accounts stated that the French army would enter Spain on the 14th of April.

The King of Spain set out from Madrid for Seville, on the 20th of March, with a guard of 6000 men.

DOMESTIC.

At a term of the Circuit Court of the United States held in Portland last week, Jedediah Elliot and Jonah Austin, two old revolutionary soldiers, were tried on an indictment for wilful misrepresentation of the amount of their property made under oath, in order to entitle them to the benefit of the provision of the act for the relief of Revolutionary Soldiers. They had received their pensions since the first establishment of the act. It appeared on the trial that they both held leases of small farms in the town of Windham, the place of their residence, a knowledge of which they had suppressed. It was thought by many that the false representation was rather the result of ignorance than of premeditated crime. Austin was acquitted, and Elliot received the following sentence, viz: "that he should pay a fine to the United States of ten dollars, be imprisoned sixty days, and stand in the pillory one hour." The latter part of this punishment, the Court observed, was imposed because it was absolutely required by statute; but the District Attorney was requested to use his influence with the President to obtain the remission of that odious part of the sentence, which the Court had no power to omit or avoid.

The Mummy.—Messrs. Van Lennep & Co. of Smyrna, have sent to this city, by Capt. Edes, a Mummy.—It is from Thebes; and we understand is to be exhibited for the benefit of the Dispensary and the General Hospital.

Last week a Rose Bush, in a flower pot, was sold at auction, in this city, for $11,50. Salmon were sold for $1,50 a pound; and the first one brought to market this season (weighing 21 lbs.) was sold for $40.

Eggs are sold in Philadelphia market at 8 cents a dozen. Beef, in the same market, prime pieces, are sold at 12 cents a pound.

A hogshead of Tobacco, raised in Frederic County, Maryland, and inspected in the city of Baltimore, a few days ago, sold for $35 per hundred.

Rye and Potatoes imported.—The Electra, a vessel from London, brought one thousand barrels of rye to one house in Philadelphia; and Potatoes are brought to New York by most of the vessels from Ireland. We hope our New England farmers will soon be able to undersell the importers of the produce of their own fields.

Fishing in Rhode Island.—For some time past (says the last Providence American) our market has been plentifully supplied with fish of various kinds, which have been readily sold at good prices. A few days since, one of our enterprising fishermen took from the river above Central Bridge 3000 pounds of fine bass at one haul.

A Mr. Gent, of Abbeville, (S. C.) upon a bet of 100 dollars, lately made in one day, between sun-rising and sun-setting, seventy five bed-screws, with their taps complete, equal in size and quality to those usually imported.

A house in New York was lately set on fire by an East India Cracker fired by a lad from an adjoining yard.

The Pirates.—It would appear by the following article from the Albion, that the late statements respecting the destruction of Pirates, have no foundation in truth.

"A letter has appeared in several papers dated from the United States' ship Decoy, off Havana, April 1, which mentions that the crew of his Britannic Majesty's frigate Hyperion were instrumental in capturing the pirates who had escaped from La Cata, taken by the Grecian armed cutter.

We have good authority for saying that the *Hyperion* was on the other side of the Island of Cuba, and the story of course, respecting the "captain in his gig," has no foundation in fact. There were twenty or thirty horses on shore ready for the pirates, most of which were mounted by the British tars, who pursued the villains into the woods. Among the pirates were two Americans, one of whom being wounded and unable to escape, in a fit of desperation ran his sword through his heart, and the other to avoid the fate which impended over him, cut his throat in the presence of the sailors.

It is asserted that the schooner Fox has reported, that "they had taken and destroyed the greater part of the pirates on that part of the coast." At the date of the sailing of his Majesty's frigate Athol, which we believe is the latest arrival from that quarter, *one* vessel only, the Pilot, had been taken from the pirates, and but *one* man captured in her. There is no truth in the story of the British gun brig having been captured by the Pirates."

Lieut. Com. Henley, late of the Ferret, has returned from the West India station, on account of ill health. He states that Com. Porter had made such arrangements, as would enable him to receive information from, and communicate with every detachment of his squadron with the greatest expedition; and their cruising ground had been so allotted, as to afford the greatest security to merchant vessels, by convoy, and the most prompt assistance in cases of aggression from the Pirates, to all vessels going to or coming from ports on the North side of Cuba. Lt. H. also states, that the rendezvous at Allenton was very pleasant, and the soil capable of producing every description of vegetable productions, though the water was not good. A navy hospital was to be erected, under the orders of Surgeon Williamson, about two miles from Allenton, where the water was pretty good. A hotel was also to be established by one of the proprietors of the Island.—*Gazette.*

John Dodge, Esq. of the house of Marple, Dodge & Co. established at Cape Haytien, has arrived passenger in the Victory, from that place, and reports favorably of the peace, prosperity, and general happiness of Hayti; he speaks in the highest terms of the justice and magnanimity with which the government is administered; and of the great influence which the example of the public officers had given in the encouragement and promotion of Agriculture—the rich and golden mine of the country. He also states, that the recent proclamation of President Boyer, interdicting all commercial intercourse, or trade, with the neighboring Islands, will operate greatly to the advantage of the U. States, as being the nearest foreign country, and capable of supplying the Haytiens with every article they may want, either of foreign or home fabrics, or the productions of our native soil, at the earliest moment.

A Pelican was wounded and taken in the Alleghany River, at this place, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Sheldon. He shot at it from the Bridge, broke one of its wings, and took it in the river, below the Point. This immense bird measures from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, 5 feet 1 1-2 inches; from tip to tip of the wings, 8 1-2 feet; in height of the body 1 foot 7 inches; neck 1 foot 6 inches long; head and bill 1 foot 8 1-2 inches; mouth 1 foot 6 inches; round the body 3 feet. The pouch under its mandible would contain 3 quarts. The bird is very poor, and not supposed to weigh 16 pounds.—*Pittsburgh, Pa. paper, April 25.*

Yellow Jessamine flowers poisonous.—On Sunday the 20th April, a small child of Mr. James Broughton, of Edenton, N. C. aged about two years, after eating a number of Yellow Jessamine Flowers, died in the space of half an hour. In a minute or two after eating them she became perfectly blind, and expired in the time above stated.

It is stated in the Nantucket Inquirer, that there were imported into Nantucket and New Bedford, during the year 1821 and 1822, comprising the average term of one whaling voyage, in about a hundred vessels owned in those ports, upwards of 4,360,000 gallons of whale and spermaceti oil.

Mr. English, the American traveller in Egypt, relates the following circumstance.

"I saw to day," he says in his journal, "a singular mode of navigating the river (the Nile;) a man who apparently was travelling down the river with his whole family, had placed his youngest wife and her two young children on a raft made of bundles of cornstalks (stems of Holcus) lashed together; he himself swam by its side to guide it, *while he kept his old wife a swimming* and pushing it by the stern; and in this way they proceeded down the river."

TREE BRUSHES.

FOR SALE, at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, opposite the east end of the Old Market, a few of those highly and much approved TREE BRUSHES, for destroying Caterpillars, and which have been so highly recommended by the Hon. Timothy Pickering, in his communication to the Essex Agricultural Society. May 10.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM		TO	
		D.	C.	D.	C.
ASHES, pot, 1st qual.	ton.	185	00	190	00
pearl do.		175	00	178	00
BEANS, white,	bush	1	00	1	10
BEEF, mess, 200 cwt.	bbl.	9	00	9	25
cargo, No 1,		8	25	8	50
" No 2,		6	50	6	75
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.	lb.		13		14
" 2d qual.			10		11
small kegs, family,			15		16
CHEESE, new milk			7		9
FLAX			8		9
FLAX SEED	bush		85		90
FLOUR, Baltimore, superfine,	bbl.	7	75	8	00
Genessee		7	75	8	00
Rye, best		5	00	5	50
GRAIN, Rye	bush		72		75
Corn			67		72
Barley			63		65
Oats			40		42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.		9		
HOPS, No 1,			10		12
LIME,	cask	1	25	1	50
OIL, Linseed, American	gal.		65		00
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	3	00	3	25
PORK, Navy Mess	bbl.	12	00	12	50
Bone Middlings		14	00	14	50
Cargo, No 1,		12	00	12	50
Cargo, No 2,		11	00	11	50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass	bush	2	25	2	50
Clover	lb.		8		
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed			55		65
do do unwashed			45		48
do 3-4 washed			45		55
do 1-2 do			40		45
Native do			38		40
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort			55		60
do Spinning, 1st sort			50		55
PROVISION MARKET.					
BEEF, best pieces	lb.		8		9
PORK, fresh			8		9
VEAL,			6		7
MUTTON,			5		7
POULTRY,			10		12
BUTTER, keg & tub			15		16
lump, best			16		18
EGGS,	doz.		11		12
MEAL, Rye,	bush		75		80
Indian,			75		80
POTATOES,			40		45
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	1	50	2	25
HAY, best,	ton.	20	00	22	00

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INVOCATION TO SPRING.

[*Written during a North-east storm in May.*]

Daughter of Zephyr and the Solar Ray,
Thy fairy footsteps please to print this way.
It is a long while since our clime you visited,
Though never lady has been more solicited.
Why stand aloof, and veil thy beauties thus,
As if thou wert too exquisite for us.
Yet deign to dwell with Afric's tawny train,
While the swart Ethiop woos thee not in vain.
Why dangling thus about the torrid zone,
While Flora, Ceres, and Pomona moan
Thy long protracted absence? Miss, I fear
Thou hast forgotten to adorn the year,
As thou wert wont with wreaths of fragrant flowers,
For thou didst give us nought but leafless bowers
And sorry evergreens the first of May,
Wherewith to celebrate thy holiday!
Why should we shiver thus, week after week,
Exposed to Boreal blasts so very bleak,
That while we shudder under their control,
We think them missionaries from the pole,
Sent here by some Satanical device,
In order to *convert* us—into ice?
Is it for any sore neglect of ours,
That we're *half frozen* in the *month of flowers?*
If so, accept this Ode upon condition
It makes atonement for our sad omission;
Receive this trifle for the donor's sake,
The best peace offering he knows how to make.
My almanac has prophesied thy coming,
But sure the rogue who made the thing was humming,
Leagu'd with some selfish seedsman I'll be bound,
Who wish'd our seeds all rotted in the ground,
That so our horticulturists might hop
To get a fresh assortment from his shop.
The earth, the sea, the atmosphere and sky
All seem to give our calendars the lie,
Which call this Spring, when every body knows
Winter still rides on every breeze that blows.
Now half resolv'd, the other half aghast,
Still shrinking from th' intolerable blast,
Still shuddering at the gelid north-east storm,
Spring half discloses her seraphic form;
But like some moody half-pleas'd nymph appears,
Whose smiles just lighten through a cloud of tears.

Spanish Inquisition.—A statement has recently appeared, of the number of victims to this terrible engine of superstition, cruelty and death, the bare recital of which chills the blood, and fills the mind with horrid images of suffering humanity, under the most excruciating tortures, which awful depravity, disguised in the robes of religion, could invent. The table is extracted from a critical History of the dreadful tribunal, by J. A. Lorente, one of its late Secretaries, and may therefore be considered as indisputably authentic. It exhibits a detailed list of the respective numbers who have suffered various kinds of punishment and persecution in the Peninsula alone, independent of those who have been its victims in other parts of the world, for a period of three hundred and fifty-six years, viz. from 1452 to 1808, when the Inquisition has existed, under the administration of forty-four Inquisitors General. Within that term, it appears that in Spain have been burnt, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and eighteen: died in prison, or escaped by flight and were burnt in effigy, one hundred seventy-four thousand one hundred and eleven; and suffered other punishments, such as whipping, imprisonment, &c. two hundred eighty-seven thousand, five hundred and twenty-two; making a grand total of eight hundred, thirty-six thousand, six hundred and fifty-one. The greatest number of victims under any administration, was that of Terquemada, the first Inquisitor General; who presided from 1452 to 1499, a long and bloody reign of forty-seven years, during which, eight thousand eight hundred victims were burnt, six thousand four hundred died or escaped by flight, and nine thousand ninety-four suffered various other punishments; being in the whole, one hundred five thousand two hundred ninety-four, or two thousand two hundred forty per annum.

N. Y. Statesman.

Where true wisdom is, there surely is repose of mind, patience, dignity, and delicacy. Wisdom, without these, is dark light, heavy ease, sonorous silence.

A great talker never wants enemies; the man of sense speaks little and hears much.

The father of the British Lord Abington, who was remarkable for the stateliness of his manners, one day riding through a village in the vicinity of Oxford, met a lad dragging a calf along the road, who, when his Lordship came up to him, made a stop, and stared him full in the face. His Lordship asked the boy if he knew him. He replied, "Ees." "What is my name?" said his Lordship. "Why, Lord Abington," replied the lad. "Then, why don't you take off your hat?" "So I will, Sur," said the boy, "if ye'll hold the calf."

BELLFOUNDER,

The Wonderful Norfolk Trotter, imported July 1822, from England,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON, 1823,

At Twenty Dollars, and One Dollar the Groom. The money to be paid to the Groom at Covering.

THIS celebrated Horse is a bright bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior blood, symmetry and action excel those of every other trotting Stallion. He is allowed by the best judges in Norfolk to be the fastest and best bred Horse ever sent out of that County. He has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his Stock for size and substance are not to be surpassed; they are selling at the highest prices of any Horses in Norfolk.

BELLFOUNDER was got by that well known, fast and high formed Trotter, OLD BELLFOUNDER, out of Velocity, which trotted on the Norwich road, in 1806, *Sixteen miles* in one hour, and though she broke fifteen times into a gallop, *and as often turned round*, won her match. In 1808 she trotted *Twenty-eight miles* in one hour and forty-seven minutes, and has also done many other great performances against time.

BELLFOUNDER, at five years old, trotted *Two miles* in six minutes, and in the following year was matched for 200 guineas to trot *Nine miles* in thirty minutes, and he won easily by thirty-two seconds. His owner shortly after *challenged* to perform with him *Seventeen miles and a half* in one hour, *but it was not accepted*. He has since never been saddled or matched.

OLD BELLFOUNDER was a true descendant from the original blood of the *Fireaways*, which breed of Horses stands unrivalled, either in this or any other Nation.

BELLFOUNDER is strongly recommended to the public by the subscriber, as combining more useful properties than any other Horse in America, and will stand, during the season, at his Stable in Charlestown, where all inquiries, post paid, will be attended to.

SAMUEL JAQUES, JR.

Charlestown, Mass. April 25, 1823.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 20, MERCHANTS' ROW,

☞ *At the East End of the Old Market.* ☜

FOR sale as above, a variety of the most approved single and double mould board Ploughs,
C. Howard's improved cast iron mould board, with wrought Shear and Coulter,
Cast iron do. do. do.
J. Seaver & Co's. do. do.
Bigelow's wrought do. do.
Warren's much approved common Ploughs,
Sinclair's side hill do. do. do.
Howard's much improved Cultivator, an implement highly esteemed for its use and utility in drill cultivation,
Beatson's Scarifier,
Bennet's Broad Cast,
Seed Sowing Machines, calculated for large and small seed,
Eastman's improved Straw Cutter,
Safford's new invented Straw Cutter, much improved,
Common hand Straw Cutters,
An English Vegetable Cutter,
Stevens' patent steel spring Hay and Manure Forks,
Steel spring Potatoe Hoes,
English cast steel broad Hoes,
Common and steel do. do.

A great variety of Garden and other Agricultural Implements.

☞ Tree Brushes, for destroying Caterpillars, an article highly recommended for that purpose, by the Hon. Timothy Pickering, whose communication on this subject appeared in the New England Farmer, April 26, page 308. May 3.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25, Court Street, has just received, per London Packet, a variety of

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

which added to his former extensive assortment, makes the most complete variety, probably in the U. States. Among them—300 lbs. Carrots, 200 lbs. Beets, 50 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel, 200 lbs. Ruta Baga, 30 bush. Peas, 100 Raddish, of sorts; Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Brocoli, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Summer and Winter Savory, Sage, Hysop, Fennell, Dill, Salsifie, Scorzenera, Endive, Red and White Clover, Red Top, Foul Meadow—with an extensive collection of Flower Seeds, Bird Seeds, &c.

☞ GARDEN TOOLS, viz: Pruning and Budding Knives, Pruning Saws, Transplanting Trowels, Garden Reels and Lines, Edging Irons, &c. Flower Pots constantly on hand. May 3.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

☞ Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

☞ No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publisher) until arrearages are paid.

☞ Complete files from the commencement of the paper in August can be furnished.

☞ Agents who procure seven subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, will be entitled to a copy gratis, and in the same proportion for a larger number.